UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

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A Student Document

AGRICULTURE ONE OF U. S. TOP INDUSTRIES

To get much good background about the U. S. Department of Agriculture requires a realization of the size and importance of agriculture itself—to which the Department is pledged and dedicated. Its usefulness in the long run depends on how well the Department meets and serves the practical needs of farmers and their industrial associates.

Much of the necessary detailed facts and data on this topic are available to local students through their vocational teachers of agriculture at thousand of high schools in the Nation, or from county agricultural agents in the State extension service.

Almost 60 percent of the 3 million square miles in this country lies in farms. There are about 5.4 million separate farms, ranging in size from 3 acres or less to more than 100,000 acres apiece. The general average U. S. Farm has about 210 acres.

As a rule, the farm home is an independent social and economic unit—not being a part of a village as in many parts of the world. Farming here is normally a family enterprise, each member contributing as he is best fitted.

Farm census records for 1950 put the U. S. farm population at 24,335,000 persons, which is much lower than it was in 1900. However, the nonfarm population in those same 50 years has increased by 80 million persons. To make it possible for fewer farmers to feed more nonfarm consumers, farmers have improved their productive power. These improvements in the efficiency of farm workers are the result of better education and research to provide the modern machinery methods, equipment, and facilities now in wide use.

Almost three-fourths of our farms are run by owners or part-owners. About one-fourth are operated by tenants, while hired managers supervise only about 1 farm in every 100. Most of the work on most of our farms is done by the operators and their own families. They make up nearly four-fifths of the farm labor force while hired workers make up about one-fifth.

Farming here is a vast production job, unlike anything else in the world. If we were to figure what an imaginary average farm raised (according to its own proportion of the total staple products of an average season), we would credit it with at least 930 dozen eggs, 4,200 pounds of meat, 7,250 pounds of fresh vegetables, 22,400 pounds of milk, and it would have on hand 14 head of cattle, 11 hogs, 6 sheep, and 89 chickens.

But production on our farms is not just a free flow of easy bounty. It depends on many things, some of them unforseen hazards, and other merely the normal customary risks. The farmer wages a constant battle against unfavorable weather—frost, flood-storms, drought—and myriads of harmful weeds, plant diseases, and insect pests that often infest his crops and livestock.

To insure his own ability to produce well, the farmer needs continual research in agricultural science to aid him aginst terrific odds. He needs organizations of his own to help him meet economic problems, including the cooperative standardizing and marketing of farm products. He requires suitable long and short-term credit to finance himself and his marketing operations through the production season to harvest time.

Agriculture is one of the Nation's top industries. It is related to most all other major industries as a supplier or a customer. Modern farms are usually good places in which to live and raise a family, but the expense of buying and paying for a farm or for keeping it improved and well stocked with livestock and machinery has risen far beyond the levels of past generations of farmers. The farmer operates under just the same economic system as the rest of us. He is also a heavy consumer of store and factory merchandise and services. Usually when farmers prosper the rest of the country does likewise, because the farmer is a good spender for the comforts and necessities of his life and livelihood.

The farmer receives close to an average of 50 percent of the consumer's retail food dollar, -- on some commodities less, and on others slightly more. The cotton in a shirt that sells for $3.50 to $4.00 probably did not bring the farmer more than 35 cents. An 18-cent can of tomatoes represents about 3.5 cents of gross income to the farmer. The corn in a can retailing at 22 cents brought about 3 cents to the producer. When milk leaves the farm, it immediately goes into a distribution and processing system that almost doubles its price in a few hours. The wheat in a loaf of bread that sells for 16 cents brings the farmer only about 2.6 cents.

Hence the food which goes on your table represents the cost of many more things than the farmer's own selling price. It means high wages for people employed in food and transportation industries and in wholesale and retail merchandizing. It means advertising bills and overhead charges and packaging and bad accounts and waste encountered along the road to your larder. The farmer is not a profiteer, but he must have financial incentive to enable him to produce abundantly.

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Enclosed is a copy of Miscellaneous Publication 675, <u>Opportunities for Career Service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.</u>

THE DEPARTMENT'S START, GROWTH, AND PRESENT STRUCTURE

The work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture had its beginning in the Patent Office away back in 1830. It was then in the Department of State. On July 4, 1836, Henry L. Ellsworth became Commissioner of Patents. He soon began, without special permission or funds, to distribute valuable seeds and plants to farmers and to plead for the publication of agricultural statistics. He wanted to prove the need to use public funds for agricultural purposes. In 1839, Congress granted the Patent Office the right to spend $1,000 out of its current income for these purposes. This was the first such authorization for agricultural expenditure from Federal funds.

In 1849 the Department of the Interior was created with the Patent Office a part of it. Finally an Agricultural Division was established in the Patent Office but the public continued its persistent demands for a Federal Department of Agriculture. In 1862, an agency to serve agriculture was created by an act of Congress. Although it was called a Department, it had essentially the status of a Bureau. Isaac Newton, who was then in charge of agricultural affairs in the Patent Office, became the first Commissioner of Agriculture. He had no seat in the Cabinet, however. That came later.

The Department of Agriculture was created on May 15, 1862 by the signing of a bill by President Lincoln. Lincoln also signed the Homestead Act on May 20, of the same year. This act made provision for giving freehold farms of 160 acres each from the public domain to citizens who would make homes on them for a period of five years. On July 2 he signed the Land-Grant College Act. This act endowed colleges with 11,000,000 acres of public land--a domain twice the area of Vermont. Vermont was represented in the Senate by Justin Smith Morrill, who was the father of this basic legislation, known in agricultural history as the Morrill Act.

Because of widespread public demands, a bill was passed by the 50th Congress and became Law on February 9, 1889, that raised the head of the agricultural agnecy to Cabinet rank, as "Secretary of Agriculture," From that time there have been many administrative and organizational changes, each being necessary in its day, and each making progress in satisfying the public needs. The changes are still going on to improve and strengthen the Department's work. The brief outline which follows will help you get a little better idea of the Department's structure and objectives.

OFFICIAL BUREAUS AND AGENCIES

The Agricultural Research Administration — is an agency established by Executive Order 9069, on February 23, 1942, and subsequently approved by Congress on July 1, 1947.

Office of the Administrator — The Administrator directs the work of the agencies listed below, comprising the Agricultural Research Administration, which includes research, control, regulatory, and other service programs. In addition, he is responsible for all agricultural research other than economic within the Department and for all cooperative relationships of the Department concerned with such

agricultural research. He administers work under the Research and Marketing Act, on the agricultural problems of Alaska, and provides services and supervises research at the Agricultural Researdh Center at Beltsville, Md.

Office of Experiment Stations, ARA	This agency administers the several Acts of Congress granting funds for research to the State agricultural experiment stations in the 48 States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska, as provided by the Hatch Act of 1887. The Office was created in 1888. Its primary responsibility is to assure adherence to the provisions of the Federal acts providing the research grant funds. It gives technical and administrative advice and assistance to the experiment stations and participates in the planning and coordination of their research. It reviews and approves their Federal-grant research and memoranda of understanding covering cooperation between departmental research bureaus and the stations. The Office also administers the Federal Experiment Station at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, ARA	Conducts research in 4 Regional Research Laboratories and a number of field stations, for new and wider food, feed and industrial uses for agricultural products and by-products; including straw, stalks and other agricultural residues as waste materials.
Bureau of Animal Industry, ARA	Scientifically investigates the cause, prevention, treatment, control and eradication of animal diseases; the breeding, feeding and management of domestic animals and poultry. Methods for improving the quality and usefullness of the products of these animals is another duty of this bureau, which includes the Federal Meat Inspection Service.
Bureau of Dairy Industry, ARA	Conducts scientific research on breeding, nutrition, and management of dairy cattle; management and operation of dairy manufacturing plants; efficient use of milk and milk constituents; collects production records of dairy herds and uses the information to promote herd improvements on a national scale.
Bureau of Entomology & Plant Quarantine, ARA	Conducts research to develop methods to control, eradicate, or prevent the spread of injurious insects and to make use of the insects which are beneficial. This includes studies on the chemistry and the use of insecticides and ways in which they should be applied. Cooperative action programs are conducted with other agencies to control or eradicate important insect pests and plant diseases, especially when an epidemic occurs. The Bureau is responsible for the enforcement of quarantines to prevent the introduction into and the spread of insect pests and plant diseases throughout the country.

Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, ARA

Does research on ways to make best use in the home of food, fiber, and other farm products; also on principles of good housing and household buying and management. Typical research projects are those dealing with the human body's nutritional needs; amounts of vitamins and other nutritive substances in foods; methods of handling and preparing foods so as to conserve nutritive value; the selection and wise use of food, clothing, and household equipment; the design of house plans suited to needs of rural families; the kinds of living rural families have and ways to improve their living.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, ARA

Does research on crops, soils, machinery, storage, transportation; housing problems of general and specialized farming; forest diseases and gardening. Among problems studied are those related to weather, disease, weed control, fertilization, tillage and other mechanical operations affecting the growing, storing, processing, and transportation of farm products. An important phase is the introduction and testing of seeds and plants from foreign countries for possible domestic use and for genetic improvement of crops now grown. Plant studies cover all phases of breeding and growth. . . Soil investigations center around relations between soil and crops it produces and seek to develop a better understanding of various soils and to find ways to increase their fertility and productivity. An important phase is the national Soil Survey. . . The engineering work concerns efficient use of power, labor, machines, structures, and materials in farming. The studies also include mechanical processing of farm products, planning of more livable farm homes, and development of income-producing uses of electricity on farms. Bureau headquarters are at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

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The Commodity Exchange Authority

Administers the Commodity Exchange Act. It supervises future trading on commodity exchanges designated as contract markets under the act. Its activities are designed to prevent price manipulation and corners; prevent distribution of false and misleading crop and market information affecting prices; protect legitimate hedgers and other users of the commodity futures markets against cheating, fraud, and manipulative practices; insure the benefits of membership privileges on cont ract markets to cooperative associations of producers; insure trust-fund treatment of margin moneys and equities of hedgers and other traders, and prevent the misuse of such funds by brokers; and provide information to the publice regarding trading operations on contract markets.

The Extension Service

This is a cooperative educational agency under which the Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges carry on educational programs on agriculture and homemaking among people in rural areas. It has primary responsibility for the educational work relative to Department programs. Also in any defense mobilization period the following emergency programs are carried on: Increased food production,

processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities, and other related activities. It encourages rural youth to become better citizens, farmers, and homemakers through membership in 4-H Clubs. It emphasizes health, nutrition, and sanitary standards as important considerations in efficient agricultural production. It sponsors discussion programs and exhibits that bring an appreciation of the values of rural life and of its responsibilities to farm and other occupational groups.

The Farm Credit Administration

Through organizations operating under its supervision, The Farm Credit Administration provides a complete cooperative credit service for farmers and their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. Farmers have a cooperative source of long-term farm mortage credit at reasonable rates on a sound appraisal basis by the 12 Federal land banks and through about 1,200 local national farm loan associations. They also can get short term operating credit through a system made up of some 500 local cooperative production credit associations, 12 Federal intermediate credit banks and 12 production credit corporations. Farmers' cooperatives get credit through 13 banks for cooperatives. The cooperative credit system operating under FCA supervision provides sound loan services to farmers based on the earning power of their farm and cooperative businesses. It also urges farmers and their cooperatives to pay off existing indebtedness and build reserves for the future. The Cooperative Research and Service Division of FCA assists farmers' cooperatives to solve their problems and improve their efficiency, as directed by Congress in the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926.

The Farmers Home Administration

Created in November 1946 through the merging of the functions of the former Farm Security Administration and the Farm Credit Administration's Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division. Its functions are as follows: (1) Provides small farmers with credit to improve farming operations or to become owners; and (2) Supplements such loans with individual guidance in sound farm and home management when necessary. FHA services are available to farmers who cannot obtain the credit they need from other sources in their communities. FHA is authorized to make production and subsistence loans up to $7,000 for livestock, seed, feed, fertilizer, farm equipment, supplies, family subsistence, or other farm and home needs. . . These loans may be for periods up to 7 years when necessary to work out fundamental adjustments in farming operations. They are repayable at 5 percent interest. Farm ownership loans are made to buy, enlarge or improve family-type farms. They are repayable in 40 years, at 4 percent interest. Veterans have preference. Whenever a borrower becomes eligible for <u>private</u> or <u>cooperative</u> refinancing of his indebtedness and can obtain such refinancing on fair terms at not more than 5 percent interest, he must apply for, and accept such credit. FHA also makes loans to farm owners for construction or repair of homes or buildings. These loans are repayable in 5 to 33 years, at 4 percent interest. In the 17 Western States loans for water facilities are made at 3 percent interest.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Develops and administers crop investment insurance programs that provide farmers an opportunity to insure money invested in producing wheat, flax, cotton, tobacco, corn, bean, citrus, and multiple crops against loss due to causes beyond their control such as weather, insects, and plant diseases. The purpose of the Crop Insurance Act is to develop a program of crop investment insurance that will cushion the effect of crop failure on the individual farmer, local business area, and the national economy. Premiums for this insurance are established at levels intended to result in premium payments by farmers which, over a period of years, will balance with the indemnities paid to insured farmers who lose their crops. The multiple crop plan insures the total investment in several crops under one policy. Before a crop insurance program can be put into effect in a county, at least 200 farms, or one-third of the eligible farms producing the insured crop, must apply for the insurance. The ammount of protection offered is limited by legislation to the general cost of producing the crop in an area.

The Production and Marketing Administration

This is the largest single agency in the Department with a great variety of programs to administer relating to the Nation's farms, food processors and consumers. Much of its work is done outside of Washington, D. C. through State and county PMA Committees—in dealing with farm programs—and PMA Commodity and Branch offices for the handling of trade and commodity affairs and technical matters.

PMA administers the following broadly described divisions of work authorized by Congress:

Provides assistance to farm producers by means of payments or grants of other aid for the conservation of land and water resources—known as the Agricultural Conservation Program, mostly operated by State and county PMA committees. Fixes the acreage allotments and marketing quotas for certain crops when deemed essential to farm and national stability.

Handles details relating to price support for specified farm commodities at stated percentages of "parity," or fair exchange value worked out by complex formulas. Price support is maintained by loans, or agreements to purchase, or by purchase, or a combination of these methods.

Operates the surplus removal, export, or diversion program when necessary to aid producers and prevent needless waste of foods.

Regulates the imports of sugar from foreign areas and the marketing of domestic sugar, together with fair labor wage rates for sugar plant growers.

Administers marketing agreements to promote orderly marketing and market stability in the fluid milk, fruit and vegetable industries.

Conducts research to improve the production, processing, storage, transportation, and sale of food commodities, partly with funds provided by the Research and Marketing Act of 1946

Operates the market news service on many farm products at local and terminal markets, where its daily and weekly reports are widely used by newspapers and radio stations.

Standardizes and grades agricultural products offered for sale both at wholesale and retail, including consumer grades at retail stores for the advantage of the housewife.

Administers 17 separate regulatory laws affecting agricultural commodities, concerning business practices, truthful labeling, and the required inspection and standards for handling in interstate commerce.

Administers the National School Lunch Act through grants-in-aid to State educational agencies so they may secure more ample supplies of good and well balanced food to use in the non-profit school lunch programs throughout the Nation.

Administers the specific powers and authorizations assigned to the Department to perform under the Defense Production Act of 1950. Much of this involves such activity as presenting priority claims in behalf of agriculture and food industries relating to scarce labor supplies, machinery and equipment, pesticides and other facilities for production during an emergency; and the matter of credit for food processing plants or other commercial enterprise associated with farming. Among the defense assignments are the determination of over-all food and fiber requirements, recommendation of production goals, and allocation when necessary of agricultural commodities. The defense work assigned, furthermore, also includes reckoning and determining what the legal ceilings on farm commodities are for those who administer price control regulations.

Commodity Credit Corporation

(Operates through the Production and Marketing Administration.) It is chief source of funds and authority for support of farm income and prices. It assists in maintaining balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, and helps with their orderly distribution. These activities include support of commodities through loans, purchase agreements, and other operations. . . Other functions of CCC are to make available required materials and facilities, including storages; to dispose of surplus commodities; and to procure commodities for foreign and domestic requirements.

CCC develops and expands new markets and helps build up foreign markets. The CCC has authorized capital stock of $100,000,000 which is held in the name of the United States. Its total borrowing authority is $6,750,000,000.

The Forest Service

Is responsible for promoting the conservation and wise use of the one-third of our country that is forest land. The Forest Service administers 150 National Forests, containing 180 million acres in 40 States, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Each year the National Forest furnish more than 4 billion Board feet of timber and provide grazing for 9 million head of livestock. National Forest recreation areas are visited by some 25 to 30 million people yearly. The National Forests include watershed lands at the headwaters of many major streams. Recreation, wildlife, and watershed management are all worked in together with timber and range management so that each National Forest can serve the people to the best of its ability. . . Forest Service also cooperates with the States and with many private owners for better protection and management on 439 million acres of State-owned and privately-owned forest land. The cooperating agencies are providing protection against fire, aid in forest planting, and technical assistance in obtaining improved forest and water shed management practices. . . The Forest Service conducts research on the growth, protection and harvesting of timber, on management of range lands, on the effects of forest and range vegetation on water supply and stream flow, on the use of forest products, and on forest economics and taxation. Included also are a nationwide survey of forest resources, and flood control surveys, in cooperation with other agencies. The Forest Service maintains 11 regional forest and range experiment stations; also a Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisc.

Rural Electrification Administration

Is a lending agency established in 1935. It is empowered to make loans to qualified borrowers, such as: — non-profit and cooperative organizations and to public bodies for the construction of power lines, electric facilities, and telephone service and to serve persons in rural areas who are without central-station electric service. These loans to groups are made at an interest rate of 2 percent and must be repaid within a period of 35 years. The loans are repaid from the funds received from the operations of the systems that are financed by the agency. It makes no loans to individuals. REA itself does not operate any rural or telephone facilities, nor is it involved in any grants or subsidies. It does, however, provide technical advice and counsel where needed. Both electric and telephone programs aim to improve farm and rural community standards of living. Members of the technical staff of REA work with the Land-Grant Colleges, home demonstration and county agents, local newspapers, radio stations, and farm organizations on member education and power use programs.

Soil Conservation Service	Is responsible for the development of a national program of soil and water conservation to aid in bringing about physical adjustments in land use. By this program human welfare will be improved; natural resourses conserved; and agriculture will become stable and balanced. Also included in the program are such activities as drainage, irrigation, water utilization, land purchase and sale, land development, and flood control. SCS coordinates these activities with those of cooperating State and Federal agencies, including farmer-controlled soil conservation districts. It has State and regional offices to further its contact with farmers.

STAFF AND SERVICE AGENCIES

Here are the general "housekeeping" or staff offices in the Department.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Serves as the primary agency in the Department for economic research, and for the collection and dissemination of agricultural statistics. It coordinates economic research and statistical work conducted elsewhere in the Department. It also supplies the national crop reports and forecasts in cooperation with the states.
Office of Budget and Finance.	Directs, coordinates and supervises the budgetary and financial affairs of the Department.
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations	Provides comprehensive information on the World's agricultural and foreign trade. Coordinates activities of the Department concerned with exports and imports. Conducts programs of technical collaboration on agriculture with foreign countries, such as those of the Technical Cooperation Administration, (or Point IV)
Office of Personnel	Responsible for the personnel management program of the Department. This program includes employment, classification, organization, training, investigations, health, personnel relations, and safety, — and is tied in with the Department's research, technical, regulatory, and other programs.
Library	Provides library services to all agencies of the Department and maintains an extensive collection of agricultural information.
Office of Plant and Operations	Responsible for departmental housing, records administration, equipment and engineering services; and provides a central records, communication, duplicating and related services.
Office of the Solicitor	Performs the legal work for the Department, and gives legal opinions to the Secretary and the heads of agencies.

Office of Information — Coordinates and supervises the agricultural information activities of the various agencies of the Department. It supervises the preparation, publication, and distribution of Department bulletins; operates a motion pictures and an exhibits service, engages in broadcasting of radio and television programs for agriculture, and aids editors and writers for newspapers and magazines in their quest for information about any or all agencies in the Department.

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"When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers therefore are the founders of human civilization." —— Daniel Webster, Remarks on Agriculture, January 13, 1840.

"The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land."—— Emerson

"Happy he, who far from business, like the primitive race of mortals, cultivates with his own oxen the fields of his fathers."—— Horace

"Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospects stand —— And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand."—— Pope

"Our fathers used to say that the master's eye was the best fertilizer."—— Pliny the Elder

"He who can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."—— Swift

"Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds."—— Proverbs; 27:23

"Moreover the profit of the earth is for all; the king himself is served by the fields." —— Eclesiastes; 5:9

"But this I say, he that soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." —— II Corinthians; 9:6

"Therefore, the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken." —— Genesis; 3:23

LIST OF PAST AND PRESENT HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Name	Legal Residence	From	To
Henry L. Ellsworth	Conn.	7-4-1836	5-4-1845
Edmund Burke	N. H.	5-5-1845	5-8-1849
Thomas Ewbank	N. Y.	5-9-1849	10-31-1852
Silas H. Hodges	Vt.	11-1-1852	3-23-1853
Charles Mason	Iowa	3-24-1853	9-8-1857
Joseph Holt	Ky.	9-9-1857	5-6-1859
William D. Bishop	Conn.	5-7-1859	2-14-1860
Philip F. Thomas	Md.	2-15-1860	3-27-1861
David P. Holloway	Ind.	3-28-1861	6-30-1862

SUPERINTENDENTS OF AGRICULTURE
(Under the Department of the Interior)

Thomas Green Clemson	---	2-3-1860	3-4-1861
Isaac Newton	Penn.	4- -1861	6-30-1862

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE
(Before Department was created)

Isaac Newton	Penn.	7-1-1862	6-19-1867
John W. Stokes	Penn.	6-20-1867	12-4-1867
Horace Capron	Ill.	12-5-1867	7-31-1871
Frederick Watts	Penn.	8-1-1871	6-30-1877
William G. LeDuc	Minn.	7-1-1877	6-30-1881
George B. Loring	Mass.	7-1-1881	4-3-1885
Norman J. Colman	Mo.	4-4-1885	2-12-1889

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE
(After Department was created)

Norman J. Colman	Mo.	2-13-1889	3-6-1889
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Wis.	3-7-1889	3-6-1893
J. Sterling Morton	Nebr.	3-7-1893	3-5-1897
James Wilson	Iowa	3-6-1897	3-5-1913
David Franklin Houston	Mo.	3-6-1913	2-1-1920
Edwin Thomas Meredith	Iowa	2-2-1920	3-4-1921
Henry Cantwell Wallace	Iowa	3-5-1921	10-25-1924
Howard Mason Gore	W. Va.	11-22-1924	3-4-1925
William Marion Jardine	Kans.	3-5-1925	3-4-1929
Arthur Mastick Hyde	Mo.	3-5-1929	3-4-1933
Henry A. Wallace	Iowa	3-4-1933	9-4-1940
Claude R. Wickard	Ind.	9-5-1940	6-29-1945
Clinton P. Anderson	N. Mex.	6-30-1945	5-10-1948
Charles F. Brannan	Colo.	6-2-1948	

Name	Legal Residence	From	To
UNDER SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE (Second in rank to the Secretary)			
Rexford Guy Tugwell	N. Y.	6-19-1934	12-31-36
Miburn L. Wilson	Mont.	1-2-1937	1-31-1940
Claude R. Wickard	Ind.	3-1-1940	9-4-1940
Paul H. Appleby	Va.	9-5-1940	1-31-1944
Grover Bennett Hill	Tex.	2-26-1944	6-29-1945
John B. Hutson	Md.	6-30-1945	3-22-1946
N. E. Dodd	Oreg.	4-8-1946	6-7-1948
Albert J. Loveland	Iowa	6-30-1948	3-27-1950
Clarence J. McCormick	Ind.	7-28-1950	-----
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE (Third in official rank)			
Edwin Willits	Mich.	3-23-1889	12-31-1893
Charles Wm. Dabney, Jr.	Tenn.	1-1-1894	3-22-1897
Joseph Henry Bringham	Ohio	3-23-1897	6-29-1904
Willet Martin Hays	Minn.	12-21-1904	3-7-1913
Beverly Thomas Galloway	Mo.	3-17-1913	7-31-1914
Carl Schurz Vrooman	Ill.	8-17-1914	12-31-1918
Raymond Allen Pearson	Iowa	8-21-1917	8-22-1918
George Irving Christie	Ind.	10-14-1918	6-30-1919
Clarence Ousley	Tex.	8-21-1917	7-31-1919
James Reed Riggs	Ind.	9-22-1919	3-31-1920
Elmer Darwin Ball	Iowa	6-12-1920	9-30-1921
Charles Wm. Pugsley	Neb.	10-1-1921	9-14-1923
Howard Mason Gore	W. Va.	9-17-1923	11-21-1924
Renick Wm. Dunlap	Ohio	4-1-1925	3-6-1933
Rexford Guy Tugwell	N. Y.	3-7-1933	6-18-1934
Milburn L. Wilson	Mont.	7-2-1934	1-1-1937
Harry L. Brown	Ga.	1-2-1937	12-5-1939
Grover Bennett Hill	Tex.	12-21-1939	2-25-1944
Charles F. Brannan	Colo.	6-21-1944	6-2-1948
Knox T. Hutchinson	Tenn.	8-5-1949	-----

Note: The office of Under Secretary of Agriculture was created by Congress in 1934. Previous to that date there were often two Assistant Secretaries doing duty at the same time.